

LAN

have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke.*
LANDSCAPE. n. f. [landschape, Dutch.]
 1. A region; the prospect of a country.

Lovely seem'd
 That *landscapes*! and of pure, now purer air,
 Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 153.*
 He scarce uprisen,
 Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
 Discov'ring in wide *landscapes* all the cast
 Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*
 Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
 Whilst the *landscapes* round it measure,
 Rustling lawns and fallows grey,
 Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*
 We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious
landscapes, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into
 another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various
 objects in it. *Addison.*
 As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *land-*
scapes than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard.*
 Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
 The wat'ry *landscapes* of the pendant woods,
 And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX. n. f. [land and tax.] Tax laid upon land and
 houses. *Locke.*
 If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the
 lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. n. f. [land and waiter.] An officer of the
 customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.
 Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall con-
 vey at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hun-
 dred. *Swift's Examiner, No. 27.*

LANDWARD. adv. [from land.] Towards the land.
 They are invincible by reason of the overpouring moun-
 tains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other
 to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey.*

LANE. n. f. [laen, Dutch; lana, Saxon.]
 1. A narrow way between hedges. *Locke.*
 All flying
 Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
 Struck down some mortally. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*
 I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
 Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
 And every bosky bourn. *Milton.*
 Through a close *lane* as I pursh'd my journey. *Otway.*
 A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dir-
 ty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.
 There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not
 live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*
 3. A passage between men standing on each side.
 The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made
 the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LANERET. n. f. A little hawk.
LANGUAGE. n. f. [language, French; lingua, Latin.]
 1. Human speech.
 We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially,
 to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences;
 but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then
language is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Haller.*
 2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.
 O! good my lord, no Latin;
 I am not such a truant since my coming,
 As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakef.*
 He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
 Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
 To him that *language*, though to none
 Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expression.
 Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
 It must not be obscure and impudent. *Roscommon.*
 Others for *language* all their care express,
 And value books, as women, men, for dress:
 Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
 The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LANGUAGED. adj. [from the noun.]
 Having various languages,
 He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
 And many *language'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER. n. f. [language and master.] One whose
 profession is to teach languages.
 The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct
 them in the style proper for a minister. *Spectator, No. 305.*

LANGUET. n. f. [languette, French.] Any thing cut in the
 form of a tongue.
LANGUID. adj. [languidus, Latin.]
 1. Faint; weak; feeble.
 Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, dis-

poses to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of
 the blood, disposes to an alkaline acrimony. *Arbutnot.*
 No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be
 imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater ve-
 locity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley's Sermon.*

2. Dull; heartless.
 I'll hasten to my troops,
 And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*
LANGUIDLY. adv. [from languid.] Weekly; feebly.
 The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it
 did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle.*

LANGUIDNESS. n. f. [from languid.] Weakness; feebleness;
 want of strength.
 To *LANGUISE. v. n. [languir, French; langues, Latin.]*
 1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.
 Let her *languish*
 A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
 Die of this folly. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*
 We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdr.*
 What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end
 in death. *Decay of Piety.*

2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in ap-
 pearance.
 His sorrows bore him off; and softly laid
 His *languish'd* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.
 The troops with hate inspir'd,
 And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*

What man who knows
 What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
 But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
 For assur'd bondage. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*
 The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein
languish. *Hof. iv. 3.*

I have been talking with a suitor here,
 A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shakef. Othello.*
 I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for
 myself, and have ever since *languish'd* under the displeasure
 of an inexorable father. *Addison's Spectator, No. 181.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the
languishes for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons
 just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison's Spectator, No. 163.*
 4. To look with softness or tenderness.
 What poems think you soft, and to be read
 With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LANGUISH. n. f. [from the verb.] Soft appearance.
 And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*
 Then forth he walks,
 Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
 With soften'd soul. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*

LANGUISHINGLY. adv. [from languishing.]
 1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.
 Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
 What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* flow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.
 Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly*
 the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*
LANGUISHMENT. n. f. [languishment, French; from languish.]
 1. State of pining.
 By that count, which lovers books invent,
 The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
 Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
 That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mein.
 Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the
 head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*
LANGUOR. n. f. [languor, Latin; languor, French.] *Languor*
 and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want
 or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exer-
 cise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminu-
 tion of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
 That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*
 For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
 My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakef.*
 Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the
 mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study
 and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To ills of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
 Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunick.*
LANGUOROUS. adj. [languoreus, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.
 Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
 Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spenser's Fa. Q.*

To *LANGUATE. v. a. [languis, Latin.]* To tear in pieces; to
 rend; to lacerate.
LANGUET. n. f. [languet, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.
 The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *languets*, espe-
 cially if they be lid up dankish and wet. *Bacon.*

LANGIGEROUS. adj. [languiger, Latin.] Bearing wool.
 LANK.

LAN

LAP

LANK. adj. [lank, Dutch.]
 1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump;
 slender.
 The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
 Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakefpeare.*
 Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
 Lank, as an unthrif's purse. *Donne.*
 We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied
 at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint
 of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*
 Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
 Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
 Let not my land so large a promise boast,
 Left the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden.*
 Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
 Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
 Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*
 Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
 And nothing left but skin and bone;
 They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; languid.
 He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
 And gave her to his daughters to imbath
 In nectar'd lavers strew'd with aphodil. *Milton.*

LANKNESS. n. f. [from lank.] Want of plumpness.
LANKER. n. f. [lankier, Fr. lankarius, Lat.] A species of hawk.
LANKQUENET. n. f. [lance and knecht, Dutch.]
 1. A common foot-soldier.
 2. A game at cards.

LANTERN. n. f. [lanterne, French; laterna, Latin:] it is by
 mistake often written *lanthorn*. A transparent case for a
 candle.
 God shall be my hope,
 My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakef.*
 Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the
 poop, but 'tis in the noise of thee; thou art the knight of
 the burning lamp. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*
 A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*
 Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-
 eminence, the erection and institution of a society, which we
 call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was,
 and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

O thievish night,
 Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
 In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the stars,
 That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
 With everlasting oil, to give due light
 To the mistle and lonely traveller. *Milton.*
 Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side
 only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in an-
 other's hand. *Govern. Tong.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued
 shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous
 eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the *lanthorn-maker*.
More's Divine Dialogues.

There are at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospi-
 tals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape
 of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the side of them. *Addison.*
 Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much
 unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round
 by the heat of a candle. *Locke.*

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.
 Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
 Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
 While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

LANTERN JAW. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a
candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light.
 Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung
 his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spectator, No. 173.*

LAP. n. f. [lappe, Saxon; lappe, German.]
 1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at
 pleasure.
 If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently,
 wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the
 dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

2. The part of the cloths that is spread horizontally over the
 knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.
 It feeds each living plant with liquid lap,
 And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted lap. *Spenser.*
 Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slumbering
 All in his mothers lap,
 A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murr'ring,
 About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's lap,
 And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakef.*
 She bids you
 All on the wanton ruffles lay you down,
 And rest your gentle head upon her lap,
 And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakef.*

Let us rear
 The higher our opinion, that our stirring
 Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck
 The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Heav'n's almighty fire
 Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
 Himself into her lap in fruitful show'rs. *Crahan.*
 Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and
 that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson.*
 He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
 Then, helpless, in his mother's lap is laid.
 He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
 Grudges their life from whence his own began:
 Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
 Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

To LAP. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To wrap or twist round any thing.
 He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree,
 he laps round about the boughs, to keep himself from fall-
 ing. *Grew's Museum.*
 About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red
 and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I lapped
 several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.
 As through the flowing forest rash the fled,
 In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
 And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*
 The thane of Cawder gan a dismal conflict,
 Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
 Confronted him. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
 Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me,
 Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
 All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakefpeare.*
 Ever against eating cares, *Milton.*
 Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
 Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
 And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
 Her garment spreads, and laps him in the folds,
 And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wife contentions for
 power between the nobles and commons, lapt up safely in
 the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*
 To LAP. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.
 The upper wings are opacus; at their hinder ends, where
 they lap over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*
 To LAP. v. n. [lappian, Saxon; lappen, Dutch.] To feed by
 quick reciprocations of the tongue.
 The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, lap hastily
 as they run along the shore. *Digby on bodies.*
 They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox
 fell to lapping himself, and bade his guest heartily wel-
 come. *L'Estrange, Fab. 31.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication
 and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat
 kind, by lapping. *Ray on Creation.*
 To LAP. v. a. To lick up.
 For all the rest
 They'll take suggestion, as a cat laps milk. *Shakefpeare.*
 Upon a bull
 Two horrid Lyons ramp't, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bel-
 lowing still,
 Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and
 lapt their fill. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*

LAPDOG. n. f. [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies
 in the lap.
 One of them made his court to the lap-dog, to improve
 his interest with the lady. *Collier.*
 These if the laws did that exchange afford,
 Would save their lap-dog sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*
 Lap-dogs give themselves the rowling shake,
 And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LAPFUL. n. f. [lap and full.] As much as can be contained
 in the lap.
 One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards
 his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings.*
 Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it
 will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow
 upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women be-
 lieve other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor cre-
 dulous girls. *Locke.*

LAPICIDE. n. f. [lapicida, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Diels.*
LAPIDARY. n. f. [lapidaire, Fr.] One who deals in stones or
 gems.
 As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond:
 well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a lapidary would
 have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine,
 a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*
 Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the
 lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are origi-
 nal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

15 C

LAP

Let us rear
 The higher our opinion, that our stirring
 Can from the lap of Egypt's widow pluck
 The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Heav'n's almighty fire
 Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
 Himself into her lap in fruitful show'rs. *Crahan.*
 Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and
 that happiness should drop into their laps. *Tillotson.*
 He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
 Then, helpless, in his mother's lap is laid.
 He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
 Grudges their life from whence his own began:
 Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
 Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

To LAP. v. a. [from the noun.]
 1. To wrap or twist round any thing.
 He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree,
 he laps round about the boughs, to keep himself from fall-
 ing. *Grew's Museum.*
 About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red
 and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I lapped
 several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.
 As through the flowing forest rash the fled,
 In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did lap,
 And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*
 The thane of Cawder gan a dismal conflict,
 Till that Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
 Confronted him. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
 Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me,
 Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
 All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakefpeare.*
 Ever against eating cares, *Milton.*
 Lap me in soft Lydian airs,
 Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
 And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
 Her garment spreads, and laps him in the folds,
 And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wife contentions for
 power between the nobles and commons, lapt up safely in
 the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*
 To LAP. v. n. To be spread or twisted over any thing.
 The upper wings are opacus; at their hinder ends, where
 they lap over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*
 To LAP. v. n. [lappian, Saxon; lappen, Dutch.] To feed by
 quick reciprocations of the tongue.
 The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, lap hastily
 as they run along the shore. *Digby on bodies.*
 They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox
 fell to lapping himself, and bade his guest heartily wel-
 come. *L'Estrange, Fab. 31.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication
 and deglutition, in man, by licking; in the dog and cat
 kind, by lapping. *Ray on Creation.*
 To LAP. v. a. To lick up.
 For all the rest
 They'll take suggestion, as a cat laps milk. *Shakefpeare.*
 Upon a bull
 Two horrid Lyons ramp't, and seiz'd, and tugg'd off, bel-
 lowing still,
 Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and
 lapt their fill. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*

LAPDOG. n. f. [lap and dog.] A little dog, fondled by ladies
 in the lap.
 One of them made his court to the lap-dog, to improve
 his interest with the lady. *Collier.*
 These if the laws did that exchange afford,
 Would save their lap-dog sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*
 Lap-dogs give themselves the rowling shake,
 And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LAPFUL. n. f. [lap and full.] As much as can be contained
 in the lap.
 One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards
 his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings.*
 Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it
 will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow
 upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women be-
 lieve other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor cre-
 dulous girls. *Locke.*

LAPICIDE. n. f. [lapicida, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Diels.*
LAPIDARY. n. f. [lapidaire, Fr.] One who deals in stones or
 gems.
 As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond:
 well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a lapidary would
 have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine,
 a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*
 Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the
 lapidaries, there are not above three or four that are origi-
 nal. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

15 C